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WHOLE NUMBER 65.

POETRY.

[wairres ros tun independent passa.]
The Candidate's Soliloquy. Yes, yes, a candidate I am; The country I will rake;

I sometimes think my chance is bad, And sometimes think I'll "take." I've long thought o'er the matter well, A candidate to be; And now since I am on the wing. Who'll give a vote to me

My days are passing swiftly by; My head is growing hoary; A deathless name I long to win, To win for future story. My time I'll spend in canvassing; I'll prove myself a man; I'll tackle round from house to house

And beg all the votes I can. My good wife thinks if I should win, How well she'd love me then; For long she's tried to shove me out To flock with favorite men; But somehow, I must tell the truth, Though it forsooth may gall, I cannot wreath my face with smiles, And bow and scrape to all.

But neighbor Uz, who brought me out, He says that this is right; So I will pitch, e'en conan Into the lection fight. I'll take my way to muster grounds, And treat the crowd to eider ; I'll make the cakes my hobby horse, And I will be the rider.

My common plothes I'll put sside, And dress a little fine, I'll fill my purse with "yaller boys," And cleverly I'll shine. I'll praise the children where I go, And nothing, ah, shall scare me I'll let my winning words so fall, That mothers all may hear me.

I'm not as smart as some may think, Yet I will act my best, And if I'm thin power and place, The country hall be blest! I'll "speechify" and "deify," And do my best at talking, And if I fail for want of words, I'll turn it off by bawking...

Then ye, that want a friend to go-An honest friend that's true-Just cast your suffrage now for me, And I'm the man for you. I'll have no laws but wholosome laws, I'll make spapecell nor splutter, And he that dares to press a wrong, May chance to kiss the gutter.

Mt. Carmell, July 25th 1854

POLITICAL.

sech of Hon. James L. Orr,

DELIVERED AT THE DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION IN PHILADELERIA, JULY 4711, 1854. Hon. James L. Control South Carolina, (who Hon. James L. Off. of South Carolina, (who was received with great applause,) said:

Mr. President and fellow-citizens of Philadelphis: The day we celebrate is consecrated in ning a dawn was nahered in by the booming Blopsand cannobs. Who can tell but the tigers ye of lo-day's sun are typical of the cat patriotism which glows in the Ameriheart! To the remotest barders of this can heart? To the remotest burders of this great confederacy, one unbroken atream of grateful grateful

Look to its civil results. Under republican government, we have grown and prospered and expanded far beyond the most sanguine imagination of the most hopeful devotee of liberty. Our shores are now washed by the two great oceans east and west. Nearly one half of the North American continent bears upon its generous bosom teeming millions of American citizens, who make their own laws and worship at their chosen shrings. From 3 000 000 we have zens, who make their own laws and worship at their chosen shrines. From 3,000,000 we have swelled to 25,000,000. From poverty and ignorance and weakness, we have grown rich, intelligent, and strong. Our sails whiten every sea, and our enterprise and energy penetrate into every land. No longer does the British lion strike terror into the hearts of our women and children. We are now here equal in all the elements of national greatness, and here superior in every characteristic of personal liberty and children. We are now here equal in all the elements of national greatness, and here superior in every characteristic of personal liberty and political indepence. Great Britain undertook to manage our local affairs by assuming the right to legislate for us while we were colonies. The Parliament assumed that they were better judges of our wants and necessities than our own colonial legislatures. They undertook to regulate the domestic policy of their distant dependencies. They imposed duties upon ten without consulting us, and in every manner asserted their right to govern us. Our fathers, who had encountered the perils of the ocean, and the greater perils of a savage wilderness, who had fled from Europe to escape political and religious intolerance, could not long brook such an unjust assumption. They petitioned, importuned, remonstrated the British government without avail; they took their rights in their own keeping, and, after a long and doubtful struggle, established a new fundamental article in the science of government—the great American doctrine of the right of the people to govern themselves. [Great cheering.] No tenet in political science has more thosynally. American doctrine of the right of the people to govern themselves. [Great cheering.] No tenet in political science has more thoroughly vindicated its wisdom than this, and when brought into issue its orthodoxy has not been questioned for seventy-eight years until a few months past. It is said by some who have forgetten or renounced the teachings and principles of their fathers, now, that the people of Kansas and Nebraska are incapable of governing tiemselves, and that the Congress must assume the same guardia ship over these distant sume the same guardia, ship over these distant Territories as the Parliament claimed over the the African slave, whose condition he cannot improve, is willing to renounce this great doctrine of our fathers! [Cheera] Abolitionism and fanaticism mistake the heart of this countries of the and knasters mistake the heart of this country, in supposing that, when they cry out against slavery, it will cause the people to repudiate the principles upon which the government is based. [Cheers] The country owes my distinguished frie d, who will follow me, the "Little Giant of the Great West," Senator Densels (impress applicable).

your fathers did, or will you take the side of the British Parliament!

the British Parliament!

The people of Kaneas and Nebracks have had conferred upon them by Congress the right to regulate their own domestic concerns accord-The people of Kaneas and Nobraska have had consistency—pressine a guarded and sixty-four miles long, in good on-had consistency—pressine a guarding to their own domestic concerns according to their own visites and inclination. Is it right! Who will say it avroug! Who knows best what are the wants of our follow citians in the valley of the Kaneas, or the Upper Mission—the representatives they elect to their, own territorial legislator, or the Coagress of the United States, when not a single member, perhaps has gaide as footprine in Kashas or North Political States, when not a single member, perhaps has gaide as footprine in Kashas or North Political States, when not a single member, perhaps has gaide as footprine in Kashas or North Political States, when not a single member, perhaps has gaide as footprine in Kashas or North Political States, when not a single member, perhaps has gaide as footprine in Kashas or North Political States, when his provided medical states are successful operation of the question and which would meet likely legislate with the summer of the presentatives when his removes there, rendering him has competed to be one limitation that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the constitution of the United States—shift that their legislation shall not contravage the contravage of the

er vigilant and watchful in preserving that
whose purchase cost so much of tribule ion and
danger, so much of blood and treasure! Vow
are the custodians now of that great citadel of
liberty, (pointing to Independence Hall.) All
the tribuphs, its memorics, its portraits, its history, gratitude for the past, thanks for the presout, and hopes for the future, exhort you to
perpetuate that vestal flame which was kindled
in 1776. Let it not go out here, if you would
escape the exercations of posterity for infidelity
in guarding your sacred trust.

The great end of the revolution was to secure civil and religious liberty. Nor did our
ancestors misjudge its value in developing the
resources, physical, moral, and intellectual, of
man.

Look to its civil results. Under republican
goversment, we have grown and prospered and
expanded far beyond the most sanguine image
carting and religions of the most koneful devotace of liberty.

The great end of the revolution was to seresources, physical, moral, and intellectual, of
man.

Look to its civil results. Under republican
goversment, we have grown and prospered and
expanded far beyond the most sanguine image
carting from Mexico, who were marching to
the interior, there being no sufficient force to
oppose their purposes. The people were loudity demanding the removal of Gen. Banks for the payment of \$186,000. This liato diluterio, there being no sufficient force to
oppose their purposes. The people were loudthe interior, there being no sufficient force to
oppose their purposes. The people were loudthe interior, there being no sufficient force to
oppose their purposes. The people were loudthe interior, there being no sufficient force to
oppose their purposes. The people were loudthe appointment of Gen. Harney to the chief
the interior, there being no sufficient force to
oppose their purposes. The people were loudthe appointment of Gen. Harney to the chief
the interior, there being no sufficient force to
oppose their purposes. The people were loudthe appoin ity, and directed this inscription upon the granite obelisk that should mark the spot where he lies, "Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the author of the stating of Independence, the author of the stating of Independence, the author of the stating of Virginia establishing religious freedom, and the father of the University of Virginia."

[Cheers.] He considered the establishment of religious freedom an achievement worthy to be pendence. He knew the enormities growing out of a union of Church and State. He knew that such a junction was at war with personal based on the pendent of religion, and religion opendent of religion opendent of religion, and religion opendent of religion, and religion opendent of religion opendent of religion opendent of religion opendent of religion, and religion opendent of r

"I now nothing" of its faith or its nopes. [Cheerif and laughter among the democrats.] It is a sposed that its purpose is to supplant the Catholic religion, and to ostracise every person who was not born upon American soil, and every one whose father was not bern here. Now, this is a different policy from the one our fathers presented they invited here every foreigncry one whose father was not bern here. Now, as this is a different policy from the one our fathers presumed; they invited here every foreignant when it was proposed to exclude such as turned tories oven and fled the country during nant when it was proposed to exclude such as turned tories oven and fled the country during nant when it was proposed to exclude such as turned tories oven and fled the country during nant when it was proposed to exclude such as turned tories oven and fled the country during the revolution. It is assumed by this association that the priests of the Catholic Church excrise political influence over their members. This may or may not be so. I do not profess to know. I have no affinities with the Catholic Church. I was reared under the teachings of the Shorter Catechism and the Westminster Confession of Faith. There are not fifty Catholic or one hundred naturalized or unnaturalized foreigners in my congressional district, and hence my perfect exemption from any personal foreigners in my congressional district, and hence my perfect exemption from any personal state should be kept separate; but this new sociation, secret, holding its meetings claudes to incondaming it, for we think Church and State should be kept separate; but this new reganization proceeds to a politico-religious association, secret, holding its meetings claudes to justify the means; but two wrongs will not make one right. The elwow nothings do the very thing which they complain of the priests for doing. I do not perceive any difference between Catholic Jesuitism and Protestant is to justify the means; but two wrongs will not make one right. The elwow nothings do the very thing which they complain of the priests for doing. I do not perceive any difference between Catholic Jesuitism and Protestant is Jesuitism—both are intolerant. But in this country I protest against a secret political or ganization which fears to avow its principles, which shrinks from their discussion, and which makes its members, by secret pledge, spies derritories as the Parliament claimed over the oldest openies. Where is the American feeling in the oson of any man, who, from fanatical zeal for the African slave, whose condition he cannot the very thing which they complain of the pricests for doing. I do not perceive any difference between Catholic Jesuitism and Protestant and Aguaticism mistake the heart of this count. distinguished frie d, who will follow me, the "Little Giant of the Great West," Senator Douglas, [immense applause,] a debt of gratude for his powerful and successful advocacy of this principle I have been discussing, and for its triumphant vindication in the Karasa-Nebrak-thil.

With all the misrepresentation which has been poured out upon that measure, the people are now beginning to understand truly its provisions; and its greatest principle—the one so fiercely assailed by whige and abolitionists—is the very principle for which our fathers fought

planted.

It is said that their forces in elections—pplitical elections—where all go together, regariless of principle and consistency—practice a guarrilla war, fighting on the side promising the best pay. If this be true, what is their standard of morality? I call the attention of my democratic friends, however, to the fact, that in all the municipal elections that I have observed where the "know nothings" have trieved where the "know nothings" have trieved.

tis with sincere pleasure that we amounce to you officially that our road is finished. On the 9th of December last the cars were run over the road to Greenville, the upper terminus. Since that time, with the exception of a few days' interruption about the first of March last, the trains have been run with great safety and regularity over the whole line of the road. The reports of the General Superintendent,

can iron at a small increase of price over the English article. The iron was procured as soon as was practicable, and the work urged on to

bly with any road that can be named; and as to safety, none can surpass it. About forty-five thousand passengers have been carried over the road in the last year, and not one has been injured. Only three of our freight cars, in the same time, have been broken up—a successful result, which compared with the length of coad and amount of business done we be have is unsurpassed in the history of railroads. The financial condition of the sompany is not as good as could be desired, but from the prospect of business, (promising a handsome income,) the ability and willingness of the stockholders to sustain it, as heretofore manifested, we see nothing to cause despondency of doubt as to the final result. The capital stock has

as to the final result. The capient score always been inadequate to the value and extent of the work. We now have a road one bundred and sixty-four miles long, in good condition, well equipped and in successful operadition, well equipped and in successful opera-tion, worth not less than three millions of dol-lars. This has been obtained with means as

ny
Due by Laurens Railroad company, shop
and iron account
Due for lots sold in Green-

ville \$4,290 00 Value of lots yet to be sold at least, 710 00

1,500 acres of land in Edgefield district worth Due for freight on the

road, Assessment on the State stock, which we think the State is bound to

Whole amount of available assets 140,777 77 Which leaves a debt of 297,528 50 Bonds of the company unsold

Balance against the company \$28,028 50
It will thus be seen that if the bonds on hand
were sold at par, we would then have a debt
amounting to only a little more than one
month's earnings of the road. This might be
managed without embarrassment.
The carnings of the road amount to \$214,855 13.

When it is borne in mind that we have had the use of the whole length of the road only a little more than half the year, and a short crop to c rry off, we think that we are not hazarding anything in predicting that the income of the road for the present year will reach at least

\$300,000 00 least One-half of this amount will be ab-

sorbed in expenses, leaving as net pr. fits.
Out of this must be paid the interest on the coupon bonds \$150,000 00 55.000 00

Vhole amount of capital stock including assessment (which may be regarded as stock) as stated

Balance of interest So that after paying the interest on our fund-ed debt, and divinends of 7 per cent. on the entire capital of the company, we will still have a balance of \$2,617.51.

a balance of \$2,617 51.

In this estimate, the assessment on the State stock is not estimated. If that should be paid in, and considered as stock, the dividends will be a little less than 7 per cent per annum under the view above presented.

The board, knowing the uncertainty as to what even a day may bring forth, have been cautious in fantising too far. in their anticipation as to the profits of the road and they desire now by no means to be considered as putting forth the above as a certain result; but still they think the statement reasonable, and that if the debts were funded, the above prediction would be realized.

There is still a large amount of the subscrip-

There is still a large amount of the subscription to the capital stock of the company outstanding and unpaid. Some of this stock will yet be realized and some will not be. Some of the subscribers have moved out of the country, leaving nothing behind them that can be reached. Some have accounts against the company nearly about balancing the demands against them, and stand back, believing that it is of no consequence that a settlement should be made. Others are sued, and will not pay intil compelled by law. It is high time that this stock account should be cleared. Some of the stock should be forfeited, and the account with those stockholders closed in this way. Cantion should be observed, however, lest, whilst declaring a forfeiture as to such as can't pay, we lose some stock where the owners are able to pay, and can be made to pay. We desire to bring this subject before you, and we recommends that some action abould be had thereon.

Nothing has as yet been done as to the change in the location of the road in the valley of Broad river. However desirable such a change might be, the company has not been in possession of the means to make it. The typed along the exposed points has been increagally repaired and improved, and is now in better cond.

cannot yet be put in the enjoyment of dividends, still in view of all the difficulties that have surrounded us, and especially the great stringency in the money market, which his gently embarrassed the most of the auditar and terprises of the day, and which has made the past year one of extreme difficulty—in fact the most difficult to pass through that we have used for the last fifteen years, we feel confident that the bast that could have been done has been done. Amidst all these difficulties our enfortance, or usefulness and we have much cause for thankfulness and gratitude to His who guides and rules the affairs of men, for the saccess which has attended us.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Thus, C. Perrars, President

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE -We have heard, but cannot say how reliable the information, that annot say how reliable the information, that an elderly gentleman, living a few miles below Greenville, well known to our citizens by the name of Cain Wells, attempted his own life his shooting himself on Sunday last. It seems that he did not quite succeed but it is supposed that it will be impossible for him to live, as much of his brain was shot away. The causes of this unfortunate succide we have not sufficiently learned to positively state, but this much we would repeat of what we have heard: On Wednesday or Thursday, of last week, he promised himself that unless it should fain upon his crops by Saturday he would kill himself, and it not having rained, it appears that he endeavored to put his awful threat into exception. We sincerely trust that this resport is untrue, but if it be, it should prove a dreadful warning never to tempt the Almight is the dispensation of his providence.

A deaf mute marriage, interesting from its novelty, occurred at New York sity, a few days since. The bride was a Miss Mary Toke, a graduate of the Deaf and Dumb institution in that city, and the bridegroom a Mr. Dewis Peet, son of the President of that Institution, and a most successful instructor of deaf mute. The ceremonies were performed in the church of the Programs in presence of an immens around of ceremonies were performed in the church of the Puritans, in presence of an immense crowd of spectators. The venerable Dr. Hewis, grandfather of the bridegroom, read the service, and Dr. Poet stood at his side and translated his

words to the bride.

The Washington Star says that in a recent disposition of a case submitted to him by the Secretary of war, the Attorney General has decided that an officer of the army is subjected trial for one and the same set by the civil courts, as for a violation of the ordinary law of the land, and size by a court martial for a violation of the military law. The a whore an officer was indicted for murder on account of the destinof a soldier and acquitted, he may still be tried by court martial and punished.

by court martial and punished.

The President has appointed by and with the conse t of the Senate John Mekson, of New-York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York is the place of Charles O'Conor, resigned, to take effect 20th July, 1854; and Charles L. Weller, of California, to be Deputy Postmater at the Francisco, State of California, to place of Thomas J. Henley, resigned, to take effect let August, 1854.

HEALTH IN GROBELA.—The syphold lever reported to be very prevalent in Macklen and Gaston counties, Georgia. A writer the Southern Presbyterian states that "

Cholers appears to be making great ravages the islands of Jamsica and Berhadose. In the latter island two hundred and ferty four persons died in one day of the disease. Over two

A Mississippl paper save: was so dull as at present. The indergrown with greas, and